

Exhibit 1

Hawley's
Condensed Chemical
Dictionary

THIRTEENTH EDITION

Revised by
Richard J. Lewis, Sr.

OCT 08 1999

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Hazard: Toxic by ingestion and inhalation; irritant.
Use: Intermediate for soaps, dyestuffs, rubber chemicals, emulsifying agents, petroleum specialties, insecticides, and pharmaceuticals.

iminodiacetic acid disodium salt hydrate.
 (iminodithiophanic acid disodium salt hydrate).
 CAS: 142-73-4. $\text{HN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na})_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Properties: Crystalline solid.

Hazard: Irritant.

Use: Intermediate for surface-active agents, complex salts, chelating agents, and aminocarboxylic acid synthesis.

iminodiacetonitrile. $\text{HN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CN})_2$.

Properties: Light-tan, crystalline solid. Mp 77-78°C.

Soluble in water and acetone.

Use: Chemical intermediate.

iminourea. See guanidine.

"Imlar" [Du Pont]. TM for vinyl resin-base finish used where extreme resistance to abnormal chemical exposure is required.

"Immedial" [BASF]. TM for a series of sulfur dyestuffs. Characterized by very good fastness to light and good fastness to washing and perspiration. **Use:** Dyeing of cotton and rayon.

immiscible. Descriptive of substances of the same phase or state of matter that cannot be uniformly mixed or blended. Though usually applied to liquids such as oil and water, the term also may refer to powders that differ widely in some physical property, e.g., specific gravity, such as magnesium carbonate and barium sulfate.
 See miscibility.

immune serum globulin. A sterile solution of globulins that contains those antibodies normally present in adult blood. Over 90% of the total protein is globulin. It is a transparent, nearly colorless, nearly odorless liquid. Must be kept refrigerated.

Derivation: From a plasma or serum pool of venous or placental blood from 1000 or more individuals.

Grade: USP.

Use: Medicine (immunology).

See antigen; globulin.

immunochemistry. That branch of chemistry concerned with the various defense mechanisms of the animal organism against infective agents, particularly the response between the body and foreign macromolecules (antigens) and the interaction between the products of the response (antibodies) and the agents that have elicited them. This involves study of the many proteins (serum globulins, enzymes, bacteria, and viruses) involved in these responses. It developed from the original work of Jenner (1775) and Pasteur (1880).
 See antigen-antibody; complement.

immunoglobulin. See globulin; immune serum globulin.

IMP. (1) Abbreviation for inosine monophosphate. See inosinic acid; sodium inosinate.

(2) Abbreviation for insoluble metaphosphate (Maddrell salt).

See sodium metaphosphate.

impact strength. The ability of a material to accept a sudden blow or shock without fracture or other substantial damage, measured by standard impact-testing equipment (Izod, Charpy). It is a property of hard, friable materials such as metals, hard rubber, engineering plastics, Portland cement, glass, etc.

impalpable. Descriptive of a state of subdivision of particles so fine that the individual particles cannot be distinguished as such by pressing a powder between the thumb and index finger.

impeller. A type of agitator used in mixing or blending fluids of low viscosity, usually in a cylindrical chamber, either open or closed. The motion induced by an impeller is a combination of flow and turbulence, the proportion of each depending on the size, speed, and position of the impeller. In common use are the marine propeller, the turbine, and the helical ribbon types. Propeller and turbine impellers are attached to a power-driven rotating shaft that enters the container either vertically (top entering) or at an angle (side entering), they may be centered in a liquid or placed off center, depending on the flow pattern desired. The propeller type has from two to four elliptical blades, whereas the turbine has a number of rectangular blades set vertically or at an angle. A wide range of flow-turbulence patterns can be obtained with either type. Helical ribbon impellers are used for viscous liquids and dry powders. Many variations of impellers are available for liquids up to medium viscosity for a multitude of special mixing techniques.
 See agitator; mixing.

imperial green. See copper acetoarsenite.

"Implex" [Rohm & Haas]. TM for thermoplastic, high-impact acrylic molding powder, supplied in natural and colored forms. Maximum toughness, gloss, stain-, and heat-resistant grades. **Use:** Shoe heels, business-machine and musical instrument keys, housings, automotive parts, knobs, metalized parts, etc.

impurity. The presence of one substance in another, often in such low concentration that it cannot be measured quantitatively by ordinary analytical methods. It is impossible to prepare an ideally pure substance. In certain metal crystal lattices, foreign